

Page 3 Adversary proceeding: 23-01138-mg Celsius Network Limited v. StakeHound SA Hybrid HEARING re Plaintiff Celsius Network Limiteds Motion for an Order Authorizing Alternative Service on Defendant StakeHound SA Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(f)(3). (Doc## 9, 10, 13, 15 to 19) Transcribed by: Sonya Ledanski Hyde

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Pg 5 of 51 Page 5 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 MR. HURLEY: Mitch Hurley, with Akin Gump Strauss 3 Hauer Feld, on behalf of the Debtor as special litigation counsel. 4 5 THE COURT: All right. So we're here in the 6 adversary proceeding, Celsius Network Limited v. StakeHound 7 SA. It's 23-01138. It's in connection with the Celsius motion for an order authorizing alternative service of the 8 9 Defendant. 10 MR. HURLEY: Good morning, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Good morning. 12 MR. HURLEY: Mitch Hurley, with Akin Gump Strauss 13 Hauer Feld, special litigation counsel, on behalf of 14 Celsius. 15 Your Honor, this morning we're here on a very 16 narrow request for relief, which is permission to serve 17 StakeHound, which is a Swiss entity, by alternate means 18 under Rule 4(f)(3). 19 Your Honor, in considering a motion of this kind, 20 there are two overarching inquiries the Court has to make. 21 The first is whether it has discretion to order the proposed 22 form of alternative service, and the second is whether it 23 should exercise that discretion. We submit that the answer

to both questions is clearly, yes, under the circumstances

of this case.

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I want to start with the question of whether the Court has discretion, and that question involves two further inquiries. One is the proposed formal alternative service, prohibited by an international agreement. Two, if the answer to that question is no, is the proposed form of service reasonably calculated to provide actual notice of the complaint to the Defendant, so that it can appear and respond? We think the answer to those questions show without a shadow of a doubt that the Court has discretion to enter the relief that we're seeking. And let me start with a question of whether or not the proposed form of service is prohibited by an international agreement.

Celsius has proposed two forms of alternative service, both by email. One is email to Albert Castellana, who is the co-founder and CEO of StakeHound. We understand on information belief he is a Spanish citizen and lives in Spain. The other proposed method of service is delivery of the complaint to StakeHound U.S. counsel, the Lockee Lord firm, who is here at counsel's table.

Now, we submit neither of those forms of service,

Your Honor, is forbidden by an international agreement. Let

me just start briefly with service through email to Mr.

Castellana.

It is the case that Switzerland -- again,
StakeHound is a Swiss company and it is the case that

Switzerland has objected to Article 10 of The Hague

Convention -- Article 10 provides unless the nation objects

for service through postal channels. Many cases, and we've

cited many of them to Your Honor in our papers, have found

that an objection by a nation to Article 10 to service

through postal channels does not encompass service via

email. It doesn't count.

THE COURT: Well, I know that the law in the

Southern District, the District Court, but none of which are

binding on me, but there's a split in the (indiscernible).

And I'll tell you, I found Judge Woods' opinion quite

persuasive, where he did not permit email service on China.

MR. HURLEY: Yeah. So, I guess two things there.

THE COURT: So can you distinguish that, that decision?

MR. HURLEY: So, first of all, it is service in China in the in Smart Study case that you're referring to.

And here we're talking about service in Switzerland.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. HURLEY: The Smart Study case, Judge Woods specifically pointed to evidence that hadn't been presented to him in that case through affidavits of Chinese legal specialists from Columbia University, where he found that statements made by the Supreme People's Court of China indicated that in China's case its intention was to object

Pq 8 of 51 Page 8 to service by email, not just by postal channels. hasn't been any evidence of that kind submitted here. There have been numerous cases since Smart Study was decided that have gone the other direction. And, you know, we submit those cases are better reason and we can have an interesting debate about that, Your Honor. And I'm happy to discuss it further if you wish. THE COURT: Are there any cases that have authorized email service to Switzerland? MR. HURLEY: There are. We cited one case that authorized email service to Switzerland in our papers from the Southern District. It is before Smart Study. fairness, I think it's from 2007, but yes. THE COURT: Who was the judge. MR. HURLEY: I apologize, Your Honor. I don't have that at my fingertips. But I can get it easily and perhaps -- yeah, okay. We'll get that information for you, Your Honor. I would submit, though, Your Honor doesn't have to reach this question, which admittedly involves the split of authority, because we have offered another proposed approach to affecting service via alternate means on StakeHound, and that is through StakeHound's U.S. counsel.

not forbidden by international agreement, we have no lesser

For the proposition that that form of service is

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an authority than the United States Supreme Court and Volkswagen. In that case, the United States Supreme Court held that service of papers on a U.S. subsidiary of the foreign defendant --

entirely different than serving U.S. counsel. It would serve as a major impediment to seeking advice of counsel in the U.S. if by virtue of hiring that counsel, you're subjecting yourself to service through the counsel on that ruling. But that's the major -- and I haven't found the cases that address that specific concern.

MR. HURLEY: So, there actually is a case that we cite, Your Honor, that addresses that exact concern. And I have the name of it right here. It is the Paushok case, which is a 2020 S.D.N.Y. case. Very similar circumstances, Your Honor; actually, one material difference that favors our position. In that case counsel appeared and contested service and the Court found, effectively, service is about notice. It's not about gamesmanship. It's just about notice. Is it possible for me to come to --

THE COURT: Who was the judge?

MR. HURLEY: Again, I don't have that information.

The site is 487 F. Supp. 3d 243, but we'll get that too.

And in a lengthy statement, which we block quoted in our paper, said effectively, yeah, there's some awkwardness

about the fact that counsel has appeared to contest service in this case, and that means that service is going to be available. But that's basically what the Federal Rules require because the inquiry --

entirely domestic cases, there are cases that deal with service on counsel. And those cases focus on whether there was actual or implied authority of counsel to accept service. And absent actual or implied authority to accept service, they do not recognize service on counsel as effective service. So, that's in the purely domestic context. That's not in the international context.

But why should it not be allowed in the domestic context but permitted in the international context?

MR. HURLEY: So, we cited a number of cases, Your Honor, that addressed this exact point that say, effectively, the question is not whether the law firm has been authorized by his client to accept service. The question is only whether, if the materials are transmitted to that law firm, it is likely reasonably calculated to result in notice to the client.

THE COURT: So, let's assume for purposes of discussion that I totally accept the proposition that Ms. Wickouski received service, that that will provide notice to StakeHound. Okay? But that doesn't get you quite there.

MR. HURLEY: So, let me back up and I want to make sure one thing is crystal clear. This is not a case where the U.S. law firm was retained expressly to respond to dispute service of process. This is not that case.

So, in this case, the Lockee Lord firm was retained by StakeHound before we even filed the complaint. They were retained by StakeHound, of course, long before we filed our motion to affect an alternate form of service. So they were not retained for purposes of this motion here, Your Honor.

They were retained previously. I don't know exactly when. You saw the correspondence that we presented to Your Honor about our pre-complaint filing communications. Those communications indicated with crystal clarity that Lockee Lord is in regular, perhaps even daily, contact with its client. There is absolutely zero doubt that if the papers are delivered to Locke Lord, they will make their way to StakeHound, and almost certainly already have.

We cited in our papers, Your Honor, cases that find when you're talking about U.S. counsel, you can actually presume because they're an officer of the Court, that if they are directed to provide those papers to their client, that they will do so. So that second prong related to whether or not Your Honor has discretion, we submit, is overwhelmingly met here.

Page 12 1 So, not only is the form of service not prevented 2 by or permitted by international agreement. It also is crystal clear that it's going to result in actual notice. 3 And those are the points that courts look at when evaluating 4 5 whether they have discretion. 6 Now, I was going to move on to whether Your Honor 7 should exercise his discretion, but if there are other 8 questions you have --9 THE COURT: Go ahead. 10 MR. HURLEY: Okay. So, as I said, the second 11 inquiry after you've concluded that you have discretion to order the alternative form of service is whether or not that 12 13 discretion should be exercised in the particular case. And 14 we again submit that in this case, it clearly should be. 15 And with Your Honor's indulgence, I'd like to back 16 up and provide a little bit of background on StakeHound and 17 the nature of the dispute --18 THE COURT: Sure. 19 MR. HURLEY: -- that we are dealing with here. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 MR. HURLEY: So, StakeHound is a company that was 22 organized relatively recently, our understanding, in or around 2020, around an idea that StakeHound would be able to 23 24 provide liquidity to owners of Native tokens. So that when 25 those Native token owners stake their tokens and those

Pg 13 of 51 Page 13 tokens are earning rewards, but can't otherwise be used, StakeHound was going to provide a product that would allow them some liquidity so they could also invest in other DeFi activities. The way it would work was the customer would provide a Native token to StakeHound. StakeHound would issue something called an ST token. The Native token would remain staked, earning rewards. Those rewards would be shared between StakeHound and the customer, and the customer could then take the ST token and invest it in other activities; DeFi, for instance. In November of 2020 -- I'm sorry -- let me back up -- the StakeHound and the stETH were provided on a one-toone basis, and the holder of the ST token was supposed to be able to tender its ST token and get back its Native token on demand. THE COURT: Ms. Wickouski, have a seat. You'll get plenty of chance to --MS. WICKOUSKI: Thank you. THE COURT: Go ahead. MR. HURLEY: In November of 2020, Jason Stone, who Your Honor, is familiar with, was still running Celsius' DeFi operation and he had a relationship with Mr.

Castellano, the founder of StakeHound, and reached out to

Mr. Castellano and agreed that Celsius would transfer the

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Page 14 1 nodes for about 25,000 Native ETH to StakeHound, and 2 StakeHound in issued the same number of stETH to Celsius, with the understanding on Celsius' side --3 4 THE COURT: Let me let me stop --5 MR. HURLEY: Yeah, sure. 6 THE COURT: Okay. Assume for your argument today 7 8 MR. HURLEY: Mm hmm. 9 THE COURT: -- that I credit the allegations in 10 the adversary complaint, and subject to their being possibly 11 disputed, I would conclude that the facts would support the 12 exercise of personal jurisdiction over StakeHound. Okay. 13 You clearly set out in great detail what you consider all of StakeHound's contracts with the United States. 14 15 MR. HURLEY: Those of which we're aware now. 16 THE COURT: That you are aware of. Okay. So, 17 subject to their being possibly refuted, because the issue 18 of how you can test personal jurisdiction is -- there are 19 alternate routes, whatever -- but let's assume that I would 20 conclude as an initial matter that you've set out facts that 21 would support personal jurisdiction. I would note that the 22 contract is actually with the UK parent, not with Celsius 23 LLC in the U.S. But let's assume that I would find that there is 24 25 personal jurisdiction. The issue then becomes service.

Okay. So I see a couple of issues that go beyond just service. What I read -- first off, I overrule your objection and agree to accept the sur-reply that was filed.

You know, Ms. Wickouski's thrust of her argument is about the exigent circumstances.

MR. HURLEY: Mm hmm.

THE COURT: Okay. And to me, in reviewing the complaint, I separate out the claims in the adversary complaint to immediately recover assets that you believe Celsius is entitled to recover, and the issue of the Swiss arbitration. And I'm just really focusing both of you about this, because I'm really focused on the exigent circumstances.

I mean, case law in the Southern District is split about whether the plaintiff has to show what effort it made to serve in accordance with The Hague Convention before you move on to the alternative service, the 4(f)(3) service. Here, there doesn't appear to have been any effort. So the question is, what would excuse it?

What I really want to know, Mr. Hurley, is what the status of the arbitration demand for the Swiss arbitration is. If there are any exigent circumstances, it would be -- look, if -- and Ms. Wickouski can disagree with this -- but if this were in a purely domestic context, I think the law is abundantly clear that StakeHound, if it

sought to compel -- if it filed an arbitration demand, would violate the automatic stay.

Okay. I'll listen to arguments about why not, but I'm sort of starting with the presumption that would violate the automatic stay. How does one enforce the stay? You could do it with a contempt motion. But a contempt motion under 9014 has to be served in accordance with Rule 4. It would raise the whole problem about -- here, it would raise the problem about service in Switzerland.

Okay. To the extent that I would think there would be -- if you've satisfied the exigent circumstances, they've triggered the arbitration, the Swiss -- it's a single -- the agreement provides for a single arbitrator, and it's a dilemma for Celsius. Does it respond to the arbitration demand, even though it violates the automatic stay? So you'd have a decent argument about exigent circumstances with respect to just that prod, violation of the automatic stay.

With respect to getting your property, I have a hard time seeing why you shouldn't go through The Hague process to serve StakeHound in Switzerland. Yes, it would take some time. But I don't see why. You know, Celsius has now proposed a disclosure statement and plan. There's a disclosure statement hearing. It's a lot of money. I understand that. But that could be litigated by the post-

Pg 17 of 51 Page 17 confirmation Debtor, or a trust, or whatever. Okay. So I see less of a reason why I would permit alternate service with respect to those claims. I mean, I would want to know whether StakeHound would agree that it will not transfer any of the assets, pending a decision in any arbitration, if it's arbitrable. But the violation of the automatic -- they shouldn't have filed it. They shouldn't have commenced arbitration. The question is how do you enforce that? Normally you enforce it by motion, not by adversary proceeding. You're seeking for other relief that you would have to do by adversary proceeding. But focus on the exigent circumstances. What is -- can you tell me what the status of the arbitration demand, when Celsius is required to respond, has an arbitrator been selected, et cetera? MR. HURLEY: I can, Your Honor. And I'll take those in turn. First exigent circumstances with respect to the arbitration. So the arbitration demand was filed in late April. There was a deadline for an answer. That deadline was in -was May 25th. On May 1st, after we got the demand, we sent immediately sent them a letter and we said, you know, you

I saw all that.

got to --

THE COURT:

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MR. HURLEY: One of the things -- just addressing a point you just made, Your Honor -- one of the things we said is we disagree with you about everything, but are you willing to freeze those assets so that they're available whenever we get through this dispute during agreement or judgment or whatever? They ignored that. We've made a very similar request four times. No agreement so far. I'll come back to that when I talk about the exigent circumstances with respect to the assets. But with respect to the stay --THE COURT: But tell me this. If May 25th was the deadline for an answer, did Celsius file an answer? MR. HURLEY: Celsius filed an answer limited exclusively to raising the automatic stay as a bar to the arbitration. And we did that very deliberately because we saw case law that suggested that if you do anything other in the violating proceeding --THE COURT: You want to wait. MR. HURLEY: -- then show up and say you're not allowed to do this, you can waive your rights. Okay. THE COURT: So, what happened after May 25th? MR. HURLEY: So, after May 25th, there was some back and forth about the initial question. We suggested the Swiss Arbitration Center in the first instance that they shouldn't even select an arbitrator because of the existence

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of the automatic stay. Some letters were exchanged on that point. The Swiss Arbitration Center said, we're going to select an arbitrator, and that jurisdictional question will be for that arbitrator to decide in the future. That arbitrator hasn't been selected yet. We expect it could happen any moment. Once the arbitrator is --

THE COURT: Tell me what their procedure for selection of an arbitrator? Does each side get to propose an arbitrator?

MR. HURLEY: So, under the agreement, we had an opportunity for the parties to try to agree on arbitration - - on an arbitrator within a set period of time. That period of time elapsed. So it is now to the Swiss Arbitration Center to select on their own an arbitrator.

Once that arbitrator is selected, Your Honor, that's when Celsius is going to be faced with this Hobson's choice of do we participate and risk waiving our rights with respect to the automatic stay? Or do we ignore it and risk whatever might happen in Switzerland if we don't attend.

And that, in our view, is precisely why when a stay violation has been identified, in almost all cases some kind of injunctive relief follows to say, stop.

And again, Your Honor, here, all we're asking for is the right to serve. They'll have plenty of opportunities to argue to Your Honor whatever they want about the stay,

whatever relief they might seek with respect to the stay.

Right now, all we want is the ability to serve the papers,
so in the event -- and we plan to come back to Your Honor
and seek provisional relief -- we can ask for it on a
schedule where by the time Your Honor it and makes a
decision, it won't be too late, because we had to make that
Hobson's choice with respect to whether you participate or
don't in the arbitration, for example.

THE COURT: So does the Swiss Arbitration Center rules specify a timing? I mean, what are the steps? So there -- say now the , so there. Say now the Arbitration Center is to select a single arbitrator --

MR. HURLEY: Correct.

THE COURT: -- do the Swiss Arbitration Center rules specify timing for, you know, a deadline for when the arbitration is to be concluded, briefing, or whatever submission of evidence? What does the Swiss Arbitration Center rules provide?

MR. HURLEY: So it has detailed rules, of which I have some familiarity but not encyclopedic, certainly. My understanding is that once the arbitrator is selected, the next step would be the arbitrator would contact the parties and seek to establish a schedule of the kind that you're describing, seek to get information about --

THE COURT: (indiscernible) submits proposed terms

of reference and, you know -- I haven't done Swiss arbitration. I did a bunch of our international ICC and other tribunals.

MR. HURLEY: Certainly, Your Honor. And our expectation is that if service takes as long as six months, as it's undisputed, it could take that long to affect service, and we can't invoke the power of this Court for six months, there's an overwhelming risk that in that six-month period, we are going to have to be faced with this Hobson's choice. Do we --

THE COURT: That's why --

MR. HURLEY: -- we participate or do we waive?

THE COURT: (indiscernible) to say I'm keenly focused on the filing of the arbitration demand and the consequences of an arbitration going forward against the wishes of Celsius. If this was purely domestic, it would be a violation of the automatic stay. I see a real distinction between the filing of the arbitration demand in the face of the automatic stay, and whether or not the disputes are arbitrable, because that's a much more difficult question.

MR. HURLEY: And we're certainly not asking Your Honor to reach that question today.

THE COURT: And the -- it does seem to me that the Debtor's insistence that StakeHound agree, in effect, to freeze the assets, to prevent assets being transferred to

Page 22 1 Stone -- I understand about lost keys and all that. 2 mean, look, I don't know the extent to which StakeHound is 3 good for, you know, meeting a judgment. But if they transfer assets -- if I deny your relief and they go ahead 4 5 and transfer assets and they're not there, they're going to 6 be facing a giant claim down the road. They'd better 7 understand that. 8 MR. HURLEY: Again, just as a reminder, for now, 9 we're not asking Your Honor to --10 THE COURT: I understand that --11 MR. HURLEY: -- to distribute assets --12 THE COURT: -- but look, I --13 MR. HURLEY: Yeah. THE COURT: Okay. I'm focused on the exigent 14 15 circumstances. 16 MR. HURLEY: Yeah. 17 THE COURT: Let's assume I agree with you that 18 4(f)(3) gives me the discretion to authorize service through 19 alternate means on the service -- by service on their U.S. 20 counsel. Put aside the email. Okay. I really don't have 21 any question that that will be -- that will satisfy due 22 process requirements for notice. 23 If the issue were approving alternative service 24 for the rest of the relief you're seeking, I'm not sure 25 I would say, go through The Hague process and about that.

Page 23 1 let's see where you are three or six months from now. But I 2 think that the risk of dissipation of assets, and most focused on the arbitration about Celsius having to arbitrate 3 4 just when it's embarking on approval of a disclosure 5 statement and confirmation of a plan, the distraction of 6 that, I think are exigent circumstances. Okay. 7 MR. HURLEY: Can I address the --8 THE COURT: Go ahead. 9 MR. HURLEY: -- asset issue briefly? 10 THE COURT: Yes. 11 MR. HURLEY: Your Honor hit the nail on the head 12 with respect to the two issues we've been focused on, really 13 from the beginning. You asked is StakeHound good for it? 14 Our understanding is the only assets that StakeHound has --15 the only material assets -- 99 percent are the assets that 16 we claim Celsius gave to them. Those assets are in the form 17 of Native ETH, Native MATIC and Native DOT worth about \$90 18 million collectively at recent prices. 19 As I said, from the beginning, we've been very 20 focused on let's just reach an agreement so we're sure when 21 this is done those assets that we believe our Celsius' 22 customers' assets will be available to be distributed in 23 accordance with an agreement or with a judgment. Despite having made that proposal multiple times, 24 25 Your Honor, the answer has always been no, which puts us in

	Page 24
1	very deep fear and concern, because they're not willing to
2	agree to that voluntarily, that they in fact intend to use
3	those assets to secrete those assets, to dissipate them.
4	And Your Honor knows
5	THE COURT: Well, where do I derive that they
6	intend to do that?
7	MR. HURLEY: Well, in large measure because of
8	their refusal in the face
9	THE COURT: Well, that's not
10	MR. HURLEY: of our request.
11	THE COURT: That's not the same thing. Do you
12	have have you offered any evidence that StakeHound
13	intends to use those assets?
14	MR. HURLEY: The evidence is purely
15	circumstantial.
16	THE COURT: Well, what I haven't seen the
17	circumstantial evidence.
18	MR. HURLEY: Okay. The circumstances are
19	THE COURT: What have you I mean, have you put
20	in your declaration?
21	MR. HURLEY: The circumstance I'm about to
22	describe are pled in the complaint. So
23	THE COURT: Well, the complaint is not evidence.
24	MR. HURLEY: That's fair. But the circumstances
25	that give us

Page 25 1 THE COURT: Can you put in a declaration by 2 tomorrow that establishes the threat that StakeHound will 3 dissipate the assets? 4 MR. HURLEY: A declaration by tomorrow? 5 THE COURT: Yes. 6 MR. HURLEY: I think that's possible that we could 7 provide to you a declaration that --THE COURT: Well, I'm just -- you know, you've 8 9 said -- I read the complaint. 10 MR. HURLEY: Yep. 11 THE COURT: Complaints not evidence. 12 MR. HURLEY: Yes. 13 THE COURT: You know, are you prepared to back it up with something that -- even circumstantial evidence that 14 15 -- not necessarily your declaration, but somebody's 16 declaration or one or more declarations that supports a real 17 threat to dissipation of assets? I don't see it. MR. HURLEY: Well, I think it raises an 18 19 interesting question on, you know, what we need to show in 20 order to establish that the discretion to be exercised to 21 allow us to serve. You know, we have identified the 22 circumstances that give us real concern, that we need to invoke the power of the Court very swiftly. We can't wait 23 three or six months. We intend, if we are allowed to serve, 24 25 to bring a motion of that kind very, very promptly, to

Page 26 1 describe for the Court the concerns we have in more detail. 2 For purposes of the instant motion, because it was 3 our understanding that by identifying the specter itself and 4 explaining why it is that we need to at least bring the 5 motion before Your Honor quickly and not wait three or six 6 months --7 THE COURT: I don't think --8 MR. HURLEY: -- would not be sufficient. 9 THE COURT: -- that mere allegations satisfies 10 exigent circumstances. 11 MR. HURLEY: It certainly wouldn't on a motion for 12 a preliminary junction. That's true, Your Honor. What 13 we're trying to explain to Your Honor, and with respect to -14 15 THE COURT: Well, the cases that I've read where 16 exigent circumstances, the issue actually dig into that 17 issue. And other than the specter of allegations of risks, 18 things like that, I don't think you've set it out, other 19 than with respect to having to respond to an arbitration. 20 That seems to me, you've got the better side of that 21 argument. But that in and of itself is exigent 22 circumstances. I can't wait six months, because if you 23 don't appear and defend the arbitration, you may lose it. 24 You being Celsius, obviously.

MR. HURLEY: And to the extent those exigent

Page 27 1 circumstances justify service of the complaint, we would 2 submit that's sufficient. We would still plan very 3 promptly, Your Honor, after service of the complaint, to 4 provide you with the papers that we believe will demonstrate 5 to you that these concerns are real and important and need 6 to be addressed right away with respect to the assets as 7 well. 8 I just -- I mean, can I give you a little flavor 9 of the position they're taking in Switzerland? 10 THE COURT: Well, you've been negotiating. Okay? 11 And I don't want to --12 MR. HURLEY: I --13 THE COURT: I'm not getting into that. 14 MR. HURLEY: I mean in their actual demand for 15 arbitration. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MR. HURLEY: Not negotiation. 18 THE COURT: Go ahead. MR. HURLEY: Okay. So, couple things that I think 19 20 are important to understand as content --21 THE COURT: I didn't see the -- was the demand 22 attached to your -- it took me to find Exhibit U, which was 23 the actual staking agreement, the StakeHound agreement. It 24 didn't jump out at me, let me put it that way. 25 MR. HURLEY: Oh.

Pg 28 of 51 Page 28 1 It was Exhibit U to your motion. THE COURT: 2 MR. HURLEY: We will give you a better roadmap to 3 the documents in our -- in the future. Apologies for that. I actually don't think that we attached the demand. So, if 4 5 that means Your Honor doesn't want me to describe their 6 position, I will halt, but --7 THE COURT: Go ahead. 8 MR. HURLEY: Okay. So there is -- the 25,000 ETH 9 that was provided in January of 2021, Celsius provided another 35,000 ETH in February. In April, Celsius provided 10 11 about what's worth now about \$40 million worth of MATIC and DOT to StakeHound and got back STE tokens in return for all 12 13 that. 14 In May, this catastrophe happens that Your Honor 15 has heard about. This is what I think Mr. Kwasteniet 16 referred to in the first day as like the muffin in the 17 window that we can see it but we can't get it. 18 StakeHound, or it's agent, Fireblocks, lost the BLS keys for that 35,000 ETH, worth about \$70 million now 19 with rewards. I understand that that's -- at least 20 currently, that \$35,000 ETH can never be retrieved. 21 22 In this case, StakeHound has been taking the 23 position initially that that meant that Celsius can only get

back a pro rata share of the 25,000 that wasn't lost. Since

we own about 95 percent of any stETH that was ever issued,

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Page 29 1 you know, that's still 95 percent of the 25,000. 2 In the arbitration that they filed, Your Honor, 3 they are now arguing that what we're really entitled to is only the number --4 5 THE COURT: I didn't see any arbitration demand. 6 That's not attached to your affidavit, is it? 7 MR. HURLEY: That is true. We certainly will 8 supply it. You know, we can supply in connection with our 9 next set of papers. But they're arguing -- and I'm sure 10 they're -- I don't think this is going to be disputed by the 11 other side -- that they're only required to return to us the Native ETH tokens. Of the 25,000-ish plus rewards that they 12 13 have, they're only required to return to us Native tokens 14 equal to the U.S. dollar value of ST tokens. 15 So, ST tokens, because they or their agent lost 16 35,000 of them basically have no value now. They're worth. 17 \$10 each. So all 25,000 of EST tokens, over 2,700 --18 THE COURT: Okay. And if you arbitrate it or 19 litigate it, you're going to dispute that. 20 MR. HURLEY: Right. Okay. 21 THE COURT: (indiscernible) 22 MR. HURLEY: So, that's the position they're taking, that they, because of their mistakes --23 24 The fact that they've taken that 25 position doesn't establish -- it wouldn't establish

Page 30 1 irreparable harm for an injunction. That's their position. 2 That's their legal position. Yours is to the contrary. 1 MR. HURLEY: One other fact. After they filed 3 their demand for arbitration, we sent them a letter and 4 5 said, send us back our \$40 million worth of MATIC and DOT. 6 There wasn't any loss of tokens. There's never -- you know, 7 that they got this justification they claimed --8 THE COURT: Did they ever respond --9 THE COURT: -- that doesn't exist. They never 10 responded. I've talked to them on multiple occasions. 11 Nobody has ever offered me a single justification, other 12 than they're holding it hostage. That's what we're dealing 13 with in this case is a situation where --14 THE COURT: The only thing that's holding you 15 hostage, I'd say, served by The Hague Convention. 16 MR. HURLEY: My concern, Your Honor, is really --17 it's for Celsius' customers. I refer to it as Celsius 18 coins. These are Celsius customers' coins. Ninety --19 THE COURT: Well, you shouldn't have given them --20 you shouldn't have transferred the stuff to them. Look, the 21 fact --22 MR. HURLEY: Understood, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: -- that it's Celsius' customers' coins 24 doesn't mean that you get to bypass the rules. 25 MR. HURLEY: It doesn't. But we would like an

Page 31 1 opportunity in the near term to show to you that it's 2 appropriate to make sure those coins don't get dissipated while the case is proceeding. That that's really all we're 3 4 arguing with respect to the service motion. 5 THE COURT: You don't -- do you have the 6 arbitration demand with you? 7 MR. HURLEY: I don't think we have we have it with 8 us. We could get it to you very promptly. 9 THE COURT: Let me hear from Ms. Wickouski now. 10 I'll give you a chance --11 MR. HURLEY: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. 12 MS. WICKOUSKI: Good morning, Your Honor. For the 13 record, Stephanie Wickouski, from Locke Lord. 14 Plaintiff's counsel has made so many factual 15 allegations, testimony of counsel. I don't even know where 16 to start, other than to say this is not a trial on a TRO. 17 The issue here is --18 THE COURT: Did you -- if this -- do you agree 19 that if your client was in the U.S., they violated the 20 automatic stay? They would have violated the automatic stay 21 by demanding arbitration? Yes, or no? 22 MS. WICKOUSKI: No. 23 THE COURT: Why. MS. WICKOUSKI: Because --24 25 THE COURT: It's contrary to every case I've ever

-- that I've personally handled myself. How do you think that they didn't by -- If they were in the United States and they had sent a demand, if they had triggered the arbitration, why wouldn't that violate the automatic stay?

MS. WICKOUSKI: Well, I think -- when I approached this issue for the first time when I first got this case, which was very, very recently, my immediate reaction was this violates the automatic state. That's beyond per adventure. And then when I investigated, when I looked at the arbitration complaint, when I understood more of the facts --

THE COURT: It wouldn't matter what's in the demand, okay? Whatever -- I don't have the demand, okay? But whatever is in there, just the fact of filing that violated the automatic stay. Yes, or no?

MS. WICKOUSKI: No. Because there is an open question as to whether it involved -- whether it could have been brought pre-petition.

THE COURT: Wouldn't matter if it could be brought pre-petition. Once the petition's filed, you can't do anything to trigger the arbitration. It may be ultimately the dispute is arbitrable. If any case -- do you have -- can you cite me any case that would support the proposition that if StakeHound was in the U.S., they could go ahead and demand arbitration in the face of the automatic stay? Any

Page 33 1 case? 2 MS. WICKOUSKI: I don't have a case. But I think the issue that Your Honor is raising, which is that the --3 there is a threshold issue here as to whether the stay 4 5 applies or whether it should be modified by the Court to 6 allow the arbitration to continue --7 THE COURT: That would be --8 MS. WICKOUSKI: -- on (indiscernible) objection --9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 MS. WICKOUSKI: -- is a threshold issue. 11 THE COURT: Yeah, I get you. To all of you... 12 MS. WICKOUSKI: And it's an issue that we're very 13 anxious to --14 THE COURT: Stop. Let me cite one of my prior opinions to you in 571 BR 80 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2017) in M F 15 16 Global. What that decision does is recounts -- that was the 17 sixth opinion that I wrote just over the issue of arbitration, where I found that the Bermuda insurers 18 19 violated the automatic stay and the Barton Doctrine when 20 they commenced arbitration -- sought to commence arbitration 21 in Bermuda. 22 The decision at 571 B.R. was the ultimate decision 23 when I said yes, it's arbitrable. We finally got to it after five opinions before that. Okay. So it may be that 24 25 your client would prevail, that the dispute with Celsius is

arbitrable. Okay? But it's what you did -- what they did to get to it being arbitrable. Okay. It may ultimately be arbitrable. That can only be -- I can only determine that if this case goes forward. Okay.

I do distinguish between the arbitration and the claims for turnover, et cetera. Okay. I do think that an agreement from your client to freeze the assets until all this gets resolved is important. But you know, it may well be that it is an arbitrable dispute. I can't -- I'm not deciding that now. It wouldn't make any difference. It didn't make any difference in MF Global. It took the sixth opinion to finally determine that it was arbitrable.

MS. WICKOUSKI: We're very anxious to get to the resolution of whether this is arbitrable. And Your Honor -- well, first of all, with respect to -- and this was -- I cannot go back and dispute and respond to every single piece of factual allegation that my opposing counsel has made, except to say that his characterization we vigorously dispute.

StakeHound doesn't believe these are Celsius' tokens. And this is not a custodial agreement. But that's a merits issue that's not before the Court.

THE COURT: I agree.

MS. WICKOUSKI: This is not a TRO hearing right now. This is not a trial in the case. However, the issue

Page 35 1 of arbitration, I think, really, we are anxious to have the 2 question -- in my view --3 THE COURT: Accept service of process and make a motion to compel arbitration. 4 5 MS. WICKOUSKI: Well, without getting into the 6 conversations -- and I think Mr. Lombardi referenced or 7 alluded to this in his email to the Court at 1:00 AM this morning that the counsel had been in discussions -- were in 8 9 discussions several hours --10 THE COURT: Actually, I didn't even read -- I 11 didn't read that email, so... 12 MS. WICKOUSKI: Obviously, we've been in 13 discussions and I'm --14 THE COURT: Even today, this morning. MS. WICKOUSKI: Even this morning. But you know, 15 16 we're not there yet in terms of having this resolved. 17 in my view -- I'd like to address some of the Court's 18 questions with respect to what's happening in the 19 arbitration, because I would like to clarify what is going 20 on in that and what is expected to occur? 21 THE COURT: Let me ask you this. Do you expect 22 the Arbitration Center to select an arbitrator any day now? 23 MS. WICKOUSKI: I don't know. They could. I do 24 know that I've been told that it's past the point where --25 the parties had a deadline to submit a name jointly that

came and went. I understand that StakeHound Swiss counsel also, even after the deadline, asked Celsius' counsel if they wanted to have the opportunity to select someone jointly. That time has passed. But what I understand is once an arbitrator is appointed, then the first thing he does is ask the parties to have a conference and agree on a schedule and --

THE COURT: So let's assume that Celsius respectfully declines because the arbitration violates the automatic stay. What happens then?

MS. WICKOUSKI: I don't know. But I can say that that StakeHound would certainly be willing to work with Celsius on a schedule that would postpone any substantive matters or briefing until after this Court decides the threshold issues, which would include jurisdiction, personal jurisdiction, and arbitrability. But that all assumes that proper service is made, which I think is not just a technical matter. I think this is really critical.

THE COURT: Why isn't -- why doesn't the arbitration demand and the soon to be appointed arbitrator create the exigent circumstances that justify alternative service? This is not -- what was involved was the issue of does Celsius recover the property from StakeHound.

MS. WICKOUSKI: Mm hmm.

THE COURT: I would be more inclined to say go

follow the normal process of triggering your adversary -- of obtaining jurisdiction. Look, you may wind up disputing the existence of personal jurisdiction. It does seem to me they went out of their way in their complaint to establish all the indicia that would support the exercise of personal jurisdiction. The issue for now -- and you'd potentially have the ability to contest that. The issue for now is alternative service. Okay.

Exigent circumstances, those cases that I've read that require some showing of what did you do to try and follow The Hague process, it would seem to me that where your client sent the demand for arbitration triggered this process in violation of the automatic stay would create the exigent circumstances that could justify a Court exercising discretion to permit this alternate form of service.

MS. WICKOUSKI: Well, I certainly understand that concern. It seems to me that the -- Celsius' claim that the automatic stay was violated, we haven't had due process on that issue. We haven't had a chance to brief it. We haven't had a chance to make our arguments to the Court. So it's conclusory -- it's the exigent circumstances being argued assumes that Celsius will prevail on that claim, for which we haven't yet been properly served. And so it's really putting the cart before the horse.

I think that in the Smart Study case, it said that

Page 38 1 where the service under The Hague Convention is mandatory, 2 there's -- and for Rule 4(f)(3), there's not an exigent 3 circumstances exception. And I would also offer --THE COURT: There isn't? Why? 4 5 MS. WICKOUSKI: Well --6 THE COURT: Why -- let's assume for plain purposes 7 of our discussion that filing the arbitration demand violated the automatic stay. The process goes forward in 8 9 the Swiss Arbitral Tribunal. They're about to appoint an 10 arbitrator. It puts Celsius in the position of, what are 11 the consequences if we don't participate? 12 MS. WICKOUSKI: Mm hmm. 13 THE COURT: That, to me, just seems to me to be 14 the exigent circumstances. Three to six months to go 15 through The Hague process to serve; it could be all over by 16 then. If Celsius stands on its rights and says, this 17 arbitration is invalid, we will not participate, they run a 18 very substantial risk of a default judgment being entered 19 against them in the arbitration. That's exigent circumstances, to me. 20 21 MS. WICKOUSKI: I think it would be if there was -22 - if that was really likely to happen, because the Swiss 23 arbitration was being prosecuted aggressively or accelerated 24 or moving forward on that timetable. 25 THE COURT: Once the arbitrator is appointed, they

have no control over what the arbitrator is going to do.

MS. WICKOUSKI: Well, I think -- and it's --

THE COURT: You're trying to shut the door on any relief by the Debtor for a violation of the automatic stay.

I'm distinguishing that from an action for turnover of assets and stuff like that that's in the complaint.

MS. WICKOUSKI: Your Honor, I think, in fact, we would -- we would want the issue of arbitrability to be decided by this Court before anything significant or substantive happens in the arbitration.

THE COURT: Let me just tell you. If your client. agrees to accept service of the summons and complaint, if you want to file a motion to compel arbitration, you can do that promptly and I'll decide it promptly. If the complaint was served -- were deemed served today because your client -- you accepted -- you were authorized to accept service of the summons and complaint and you filed a motion to compel arbitration next week, you'd get a hearing in a -- you know, two, three weeks. It isn't going to linger, I'll tell you that.

But two things would have to happen. Your client would have to agree to accept service, have you accept service, or it would accept service, and it would agree, pending the outcome of a motion to compel arbitration, it will freeze the assets in place. You can put words into it.

Pg 40 of 51 Page 40 I'm not -- I'm using that generically. With Mr. Stone, you know it's a more complicated negotiation as to what he wouldn't do with assets in the meantime. But you'd get that resolved fairly quickly. MS. WICKOUSKI: Understood, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. MS. WICKOUSKI: I think our concern and our response is that the freezing of the assets essentially is the imposition of a TRO, even for -- I mean, for which we haven't yet been properly served and we haven't had a chance to respond. So it is putting -- it is making a decision on the merits by essentially saying accepting Celsius' testimony of counsel that these are their assets and we --THE COURT: Look, I think. I don't know what --MS. WICKOUSKI: There's been no evidence. THE COURT: I don't know what StakeHound does with assets in the ordinary course of its business. What I see as the greatest risk is if they wind up turning stuff over to Stone, which has been a long dispute pending in this court. I have a feeling, Ms. Wickouski, you and Mr. Hurley could agree on appropriate parameters for what StakeHound could do with the assets. Okay? I can just tell

you, it took a long time for Mr. Hurley and Stone's counsel

to work out what the arrangements would be, just in the

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Pg 41 of 51 Page 41 1 litigation here. It happened, though. Okay. 2 I really think that -- I'm not trying to hamstring StakeHound in the ordinary conduct of its business. Okay? 3 But I don't want to find out if I conclude that the Court --4 5 that serviced, alternative service is approved and the case 6 goes forward, that StakeHound just transferred everything to 7 Mr. Stone, or elsewhere. 8 MS. WICKOUSKI: I'm certain that StakeHound is not 9 going to transfer anything to Mr. Stone. But with Your 10 Honor's instruction and views on this, I would need some 11 time to speak to our client to try to propose a construct 12 under which they would be willing to accept service. It's 13 just not something that I can --14 THE COURT: I'm not expecting you to do it as you 15 stand there now. 16 MS. WICKOUSKI: Yes. I'm good, but I'm not that 17 good. THE COURT: No, I don't -- you know, I don't 18 19 expect you to do it now, but by Monday, I would. 20 MS. WICKOUSKI: Certainly, Your Honor. I could 21 meet that timetable. 22 THE COURT: And then, so assuming that you're 23 authorized to accept service, work out with Mr. Hurley, 24 because I assume you will make a motion to compel

arbitration. Work out a schedule with Mr. Hurley for a

Pq 42 of 51 Page 42 motion in response and reply, and can get an argument date pretty quickly from my courtroom deputy. And I'm certainly prepared to proceed in that fashion. But it presupposes that service has been accepted and we move forward from there. I mean, you know, I give you the example of MF Global. It was painful in six opinions before we ultimately got to the decision where I compelled arbitration in Bermuda. MS. WICKOUSKI: Your Honor, I really --THE COURT: And all I can say is there it was the insurers --MS. WICKOUSKI: Yes. THE COURT: -- it was foreign insurers. I'll skip some of the steps. They wound up with substantial sanctions for violating the Barton Doctrine and violating the automatic stay. I think that if it turned out that the dispute is arbitrable, there's a question of timing. Celsius is going through approval of a disclosure statement, and they hope, planned confirmation. I've given them dates for a confirmation hearing in October, early October. You know, I think it's pretty clear that they would be substantially distracted by having to arbitrate or litigate these issues while plan confirmation is going on.

-- I mean, I really view the allegations in the complaint,

And I really -- I've said this right at the start

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Page 43 the counts in the complaint for turnover, is very different 1 2 than the automatic stay violation by triggering the 3 arbitration. I don't know. And you know, Mr. Hurley may have some very good arguments why this is not arbitrable. 4 5 And you will have made good arguments why it is arbitrable. 6 You know, I have the -- here is the Exhibit U, with 7 Paragraph 10, is the arbitration agreement. Paragraph 9 is 8 Swiss governing law. And Paragraph 10 is the arbitration 9 So I'm very wary of it. 10 MS. WICKOUSKI: Your Honor, this has been 11 extremely helpful for me, and also on behalf of our client, 12 I want to thank the Court for allowing us the opportunity 13 for an accelerated briefing schedule, because we very much 14 do want to have the issue of arbitrability resolved. 15 And I think with the additional time that the 16 Court is allowing us to Monday, I feel we'll be able to 17 revert back with a structure. 18 THE COURT: All right. Just bear with me a All right, I'm -- let me hear from Mr. Hurley 19 minute. 20 before I --21 MS. WICKOUSKI: Thank you, Your Honor. 22 MR. HURLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. I'll just 23 answer a couple of questions you asked before. We actually 24 did provide a copy of the arbitration demand. It's Exhibit

I to my declaration. Apologies for not having that at my

Page 44 1 fingertips before. 2 I referenced a case where email service was allowed in Switzerland. It's William-Sonoma v. 3 Friendfinder. 4 5 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Defendant's name? 6 MR. HURLEY: William-Sonoma v. Friendfinder, 2007 7 WL 1140639. And that's 2007, Judge Jeffrey White. And you 8 asked who the judge was in the Paushok case. 9 THE COURT: Yes. 10 MR. HURLEY: That was Judge Rakoff. One point I 11 wanted to make, you asked about StakeHound being allowed to 12 engage in assorted businesses. StakeHound doesn't have any 13 business now. They have suspended their platform. They're 14 not doing anything other than they have this litigation 15 against Fireblocks in Israel. That's all they're doing. 16 They don't have any operations. 17 So I just want to make sure I understand what --18 where we've arrived here, Your Honor. If I understand 19 correctly, you're suggesting that the parties should try by 20 Monday to reach agreement that involves its acceptance of 21 service. 22 THE COURT: Acceptance of service, scheduling --MR. HURLEY: Freeze of the assets. 23 24 THE COURT: -- and a motion to compel arbitration. 25 MR. HURLEY: A briefing schedule and a freezing of

Page 45 1 assets during that period of time. 2 THE COURT: When I say -- and I want to be clear freezing of assets, I'm going to leave it -- that may be 3 too broad a statement. 4 5 MR. HURLEY: An agreement that the assets won't be 6 dissipated during the period of the briefing. 7 THE COURT: You know, with Mr. Stone, there were -8 - and I'm not saying that the same kind of agreement is 9 appropriate -- but Mr. Stone, he was permitted to carry on 10 some BIT trading and business activity --11 MR. HURLEY: Right. 12 THE COURT: -- you worked out --13 MR. HURLEY: In this case, the assets are all 14 staked, so they are getting some income. But there's -- I 15 don't believe there's any other movement that would have to 16 happen. So I understand. I think it's a really sensible 17 resolution. I will, you know, I guess, point out that 18 that's an outcome we've really at Celsius been trying to get 19 to for a while. So we have to at least contemplate the 20 possibility that we're not going to get there on Monday. 21 I'm going to do everything I can to get there. If we can't, 22 how do we...? 23 THE COURT: Here is what I'm proposing. This 24 hearing will be adjourned until 2:00 PM on Monday. Okay. 25 will -- I have something in the morning, but I have nothing

in the afternoon. I will hear whatever further limited argument each of you wishes to make. I would hope that you can come to an agreement. You know, when I -- I hope you can come to an agreement how to proceed.

Look, assuming that Ms. Wickouski agrees to accept service, I'm not even sure you can talk about a response to the complaint. I'm not even sure that an answer to this complaint is going to be needed right away. It does seem to me that the major issue is going to be whether the dispute is arbitrable or not. Okay.

You can discuss about what -- when would a response to the complaint be required is to accept service, work out a briefing schedule with respect to the motion to compel arbitration. You'll get a hearing date fairly promptly.

MR. HURLEY: And it may be that in conjunction with that, Your Honor, we would propose that other issues be briefed at the same time, so that Your Honor would be in a position potentially to make a decision on some of the issues that we touched on today.

THE COURT: What other issues are you talking about?

MR. HURLEY: Well, with respect to, for instance,

I mean, this -- while we're here, the arbitration is

continuing, and if we're talking about three-week briefings.

THE COURT: Well, let -- I just -- on that point, you discussed with Ms. Wickouski what happens to the arbitration while this goes on. I'm not deciding the issue. It sure looks like a pretty cut and dried issue of violation of the automatic stay. This is exactly what happened in MF Global. There was the plan injunction. They'd already confirmed the plan, but the plan injunction was in effect. It violated -- I found that it violated both the Barton Doctrine and the stay in triggering -- by going -- you know, filing the arbitration demand.

Actually, what they did was they asked Bermuda

Actually, what they did was they asked Bermuda

Court to order the arbitration. The arbitration hadn't

actually started. Here, it's one step further. The

arbitration has already been demanded. So yeah, talk about

all of that.

MR. HURLEY: Okay. And what we're contemplating here is a brief period that we'll try to negotiate with respect to the stay and with respect to -- I won't use the word freezing, but you know what I'm talking about when I refer to --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. HURLEY: We want to be in a position where, you know, at the end of that period of time, we have to come back to Your Honor again and say we need some emergency relief, that you have all the information in front of you

Page 48 1 that you need to decide that kind of an application. 2 THE COURT: Well, the only thing I would say is I don't know that I have all that information. The complaint 3 4 is hearsay. 5 MR. HURLEY: Correct. 6 THE COURT: I don't have declarations. 7 what allegations you made in the complaint. 8 MR. HURLEY: Correct. And so, what I'm proposing 9 is that maybe during this same period of time, we could make 10 some additional submissions with respect to that kind of 11 information, so that you're in a position, if we get to the 12 point where you can answer the question, with a fuller 13 record. 14 THE COURT: See what you all -- I'm not agreeing 15 to something without knowing what it is that you're 16 proposing. 17 MR. HURLEY: Understood. I just want to give you 18 a heads up that that's something we would propose. 19 THE COURT: All right. I'll see you on Monday at 20 2:00. MR. HURLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. 21 22 THE COURT: Ms. Wickouski, is there anything else 23 you wanted to add before --24 MS. WICKOUSKI: Your Honor, the only thing I 25 wanted to add -- and just so that no one is surprised by

Page 49 1 this -- my understanding is that -- and I cringe a little 2 bit when I hear the word freezing because to me --THE COURT: I'm sorry. I didn't hear that. 3 MS. WICKOUSKI: Oh, I cringe a little bit when I 4 5 hear the word freezing of assets, because it suggests 6 voluntarily submitting to an injunction against using any of 7 one's property. And I think that what we would have in mind 8 and in fact -- and I don't think I'm disclosing anything --9 we've been willing to propose and discuss -- is some 10 freezing, if you will, that has exceptions for materiality. 11 THE COURT: Let me suggest this. 12 MS. WICKOUSKI: Ordinary course. 13 THE COURT: Ask Mr. Hurley for a copy of the 14 injunction that was entered in the Stone matter. 15 all sorts of exceptions. And look at that. 16 MS. WICKOUSKI: Thank you, Your Honor. That's --17 THE COURT: It may not be -- look, I don't have it 18 clearly in all the terms and it took a while for Mr. Hurley 19 and Stone's counsel to work that out, but they did. 20 MS. WICKOUSKI: Understood. Understood. Yeah, I 21 will do that. Because I think, you know, the -- no one in 22 this context would agree to a blanket 100 percent 23 unconditional freeze without their due process. But to put some -- to put things in status quo (indiscernible) --24 25 THE COURT: I'm using it as a -- and I've said it

Page 50 1 When I say freeze -already. 2 MS. WICKOUSKI: Yes. THE COURT: -- I'm using it very generically and 3 4 not the specific terms of what... In Stone, they agreed. 5 Ultimately, it was agreed what the terms of that would be. 6 I think it may have been modified once along the way. 7 MS. WICKOUSKI: Understood. 8 THE COURT: So I didn't -- I approved what was 9 negotiated. I don't -- let me -- I just -- as I sit here 10 now, I don't know enough about the business of your client 11 to know what would be appropriate relief and not. I'm not -12 - okay? 13 MS. WICKOUSKI: I understand. Well, thank you, 14 Your Honor. And mostly, I raised this just so that no one 15 is surprised, because I think my marching orders are clear. 16 But I want to make sure that I'm hearing it the same way 17 everyone else is, and the way Your Honor has --18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MS. WICKOUSKI: -- has enunciated. 20 THE COURT: I'll see you all on Monday at 2:00. 21 MS. WICKOUSKI: Thank you, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 23 MR. HURLEY: Thanks, Your Honor. 24 (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 25 12:12 PM)

Page 51 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Sonya Ledanski Hyde, certified that the foregoing 4 transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 Songa M. deslarski Hydl 6 7 8 Sonya Ledanski Hyde 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Veritext Legal Solutions 21 330 Old Country Road 22 Suite 300 23 Mineola, NY 11501 24 25 Date: August 3, 2023